

## Weather Forecast

Sunny today, highest about 42. Increasing cloudiness, lowest about 27 tonight. Cloudy, cold tomorrow probably followed by snow or rain. (Full report on Page A-2.)

Midnight 41 4 a.m. 36 9 a.m. 33  
2 a.m. 38 6 a.m. 34 11 a.m. 38  
3 a.m. 37 8 a.m. 31 Noon 38

New York Markets, Page A-31.

# The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

## Guide for Readers

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# TRUMAN INAUGURATED, PLEDGES SUPPORT OF U. S. TO FREE PEOPLES EVERYWHERE

## Blunt Warning Of Nation's Aim Handed Soviets

Epochal Address Hits 'False Philosophy' Of Communism

By Gould Lincoln

President Truman today denounced communism as a "false philosophy" and pledged that his administration will draw deeply on America's resources to attain "peace, plenty and freedom" throughout the world.

In an epochal inaugural address after taking the oath of office, Mr. Truman bluntly warned Communist Russia and her satellites that the aim of the United States is "a world in which all nations and all peoples are free to govern themselves as they see fit" and to achieve "just and lasting peace."

The President charged that communism "holds that war is inevitable" and is endangering attempts to keep world peace.

But, he declared, as a result of America's efforts, "hundreds of millions of people all over the world now agree with us that we need not have war."

### Four Courses Outlined

Mr. Truman listed four major courses of action as the basis of this Nation's foreign policy:

1. Support the United Nations and its agencies to the hilt.

2. Continue the American program of aid for world economic recovery—in particular the Marshall Plan.

3. Strengthen the freedom-loving nations of the world against the dangers of aggression. A new step toward this end will be a treaty of collective defense for the security of the North Atlantic area—within the terms of the United Nations Charter and similar to the joint defense pact for the Western Hemisphere, the treaty of Rio de Janeiro.

Under this new treaty, the United States will provide military aid and equipment.

4. "A bold new program" for improving the backward regions and peoples of the world, on the theory that "their poverty is a handicap and a threat both to them and to more prosperous nations. It adheres, continued, to a false philosophy which purports to offer freedom, security and greater opportunity to mankind."

"That false philosophy is communism," he declared in measured terms.

### To Combat Threat

The United States, the President asserted, will use all its materials and other resources, if necessary, to combat the threat of that regime.

Mr. Truman, the 32d President of the United States, took the oath and delivered his address on the east front of the Capitol to a huge throng of invited guests of Congress, seated in especially erected stands, and of more humble citizens who stood behind the barriers in the Capitol grounds.

His address, delivered on the spot where Presidents have taken the oath of office since the days of Thomas Jefferson, was carried by radio or television to every nook and cranny of the United States and to peoples all over the world. To all, it bore a message of hope, a promise of aid and of peace.

Throughout the address ran an undercurrent—coming to the surface on occasion—of deep religious faith. His concluding sentence was the very epitome of his theme:

"With God's help, the future of mankind will be assured in a world of justice, harmony and peace."

"Fair Deal" for All.

Mr. Truman stood before the throng of people, a leader, fully conscious of the great office he fills and its power, but also conscious of personal humility.

His address was his first full discussion of foreign policy since his recent election. It was, in effect, a message on the state of the world, with a promise of a "fair deal" for all peoples.

The man who came from behind in an almost unprecedented manner to win election began his address with a simple statement that he accepted "with humility the honor which the American people have conferred upon me."

"I accept it," he said, "with a deep resolve to do all I can for the welfare of this Nation and for the peace of the world. In performing the duties of my office I need the help and prayers of every one of you."

Mr. Truman called attention to (See SPEECH, Page A-2.)

## Trohan to Head Bureau Of Chicago Tribune Here

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Chicago Tribune announced today the appointment of Walter Trohan as chief of the newspaper's Washington bureau, succeeding Arthur Sears Henning.

Mr. Henning, in his 50th year with the Tribune, has headed the bureau since 1914. Mr. Trohan has been with the Washington bureau since 1934. Mr. Henning will remain with the Washington bureau at full pay as correspondent emeritus.



THE BIG MOMENT—President Truman (arrow) takes the oath of office at the east portico of the Capitol for his full four-year term. With Chief Justice Vinson administering the oath, the President repeats the pledge to "preserve, protect and defend, the Constitution." The President's right hand is raised as his left rests on two Bibles. —Star Staff Photo.

## Text of Inaugural Address

The text of President Truman's inaugural address follows:

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Chief Justice, and Fellow Citizens:

I accept with humility the honor which the American people have conferred upon me. I accept it with a deep resolve to do all that I can for the welfare of this Nation and for the peace of the world.

In performing the duties of my office, I need the help and prayers of every one of you. I ask for your encouragement and your support. The tasks we face are difficult, and we can accomplish them only if we work together.

Each period of our national history has had its special challenges. Those that confront us now are as momentous as any in the past. Today marks the beginning not only of a new administration, but of a period that will be eventful, perhaps decisive, for us and for the world.

It may be our lot to experience, and in a large measure to bring about, a major turning point in the long history of the human race. The first half of this century has been marked by unprecedented and brutal attacks on the rights of man, and by the two most frightful wars in history. The supreme need of our time is for men to learn to live together in peace and harmony.

The peoples of the earth face the future with grave uncertainty, composed almost equally of great hopes and great fears. In this time of doubt, they look to the United States as never before for goodwill, strength and wise leadership.

It is fitting, therefore, that we take this occasion to proclaim to the world the essential principles of the faith by which we live, and to declare our aims to all peoples.

The American people stand firm in the faith which has inspired this Nation from the beginning. We believe that all men have a right to equal justice under law and equal opportunity to share in the common good. We believe that all men have the right to freedom of thought and expression. We believe that all men are created equal because they are created in the image of God.

From this faith we will not be moved.

### Americans to Work for Self-Government, Peace

The American people desire, and are determined to work for, a world in which all nations and all peoples are free to govern themselves as they see fit and to achieve a decent and satisfying life. Above all else, our people desire, and are determined to work for, peace on earth—a just and lasting peace—based on genuine agreement freely arrived at by equals.

In the pursuit of these aims, the United States and other like-minded nations find themselves directly opposed by a regime with contrary aims and a totally different concept of life. That regime adheres to a false philosophy which purports to offer freedom, security and greater opportunity to mankind. Misled by this philosophy, many peoples have sacrificed their liberties and their lives to a false promise of a "fair deal" for all peoples.

That false philosophy is communism. Communism is based on the belief that man is so weak

(Continued on Page A-4, Col. 2.)

## 'Capt. Harry' Arrives Early For Breakfast With Battery D

By Joseph A. Fox

President Truman broke his own record for punctuality this morning when he showed up 12 minutes early for his 7 o'clock breakfast with his old Battery D comrades to launch his rugged inaugural day schedule.

Arriving at the Mayflower Hotel at 6:48, a few minutes after he left Blair House, the President shed his official role and once more became "Capt. Harry" Truman, 35th Division artilleryman of World War I.

Back with friends of more than 30 years, he enjoyed himself thoroughly.

"These boys are real. They have no axes to grind; they don't want any jobs. They're just here," the President told newsmen.

"They don't call me Mr. President," the Chief Executive continued. "They call me Capt. Harry."

As the breakfast broke up, the President gave his old command their final orders. They were to the point:

"After 1 o'clock or about that time this afternoon, I don't give a damn what you do, but I want you to stay sober till then."

As an interlude to the breakfast, the old World War I veterans sang a song dedicated to the President.

To the tune of "Tipperary," an old World War I favorite, they ended the chorus on this note:

"You're a great, great guy, Harry Truman—For you we'd march through hell."

As they finished, Mr. Truman rose and said, "You did it one night."

He said the song was a great personal tribute, "not to the President, but to your battery commander."

The 35th Division saw some fierce fighting in the closing days of World War I.

The President also told his command that he was proud to be with them.

(See BREAKFAST, Page A-3.)

## Chiang's Party Backs Peace Move, but Puts Next Step Up to Reds

North China Truce Accord Is Reported Reached, but Not Yet Placed in Force

By the Associated Press

NANKING, Jan. 20.—The Government tonight offered to halt hostilities and talk peace in China's civil war, but left the next move to the Communists.

In North China, a separate peace agreement suitable to both sides reportedly has been reached, but not put into effect. This agreement would cover only that part of North China still in government hands.

The Kuomintang (Government) Party's powerful Central Political Council today approved the cabinet's resolution calling for a cease-fire order and the beginning of peace negotiations.

No More Overtures Expected.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has not spoken. But a government spokesman, Shen Chang-kuan, obviously speaking with Gen. Chiang's knowledge and approval, made it plain the government considers its responsibility for peace ended for the time being and that it is now up to the Communists.

Said Shen:

"There will be no more peace overtures until the Communists have expressed their desires for a similar halt in hostilities. Then and then only will the National Government consider ordering cease-fire and sending a delegation to discuss negotiations."

Chiang may override both the Executive Yuan and the Kuomintang.

The Communists have remained silent since their tough leader, Mao Tse-tung, last week told the National Government if it wanted peace to put down its guns.

Truce Efforts Approved.

A member of the government party's Political Council said its membership approved at a hectic meeting today the Executive Yuan's previous efforts to bring about a truce.

The party council has no government, (See CHINA, Page A-3.)

## Reds Clamp Censorship On All East Reich Clergy

By the Associated Press

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 20.—Russian-drilled German police have clamped a tight censorship on German Protestant and Catholic clergy in Eastern Germany, the newspaper Frankfurter Rundschau reported today.

All telephone conversations and the entire correspondence of the churchmen are subject to interception by the German "people's police," the newspaper said.

The newspaper also reported the arrest of 40 functionaries of the conservative Christian Democratic Party and the Liberal Democratic Party by German police and the Soviet secret police (MVD) throughout the Soviet zone.

"Reactionary and subversive" activities were given as the reason for the arrests, the paper said.

## Throng Line Parade Route To See and Cheer President

40,000 Participating in Big Procession; Capital's Largest Air Armada Providing Cover

With the hour of solemn ceremony past, President Truman and hundreds of thousands of the American people he had just sworn to serve faithfully for four years settled down this afternoon to watch the big inaugural parade.

They settled down in varying states of comfort or discomfort—from the steam-heated, glass-enclosed presidential reviewing stand in front of the White House to the closely packed standing room along the route of the procession from the Capitol to Washington Circle.

But, whatever their vantage points, the spectators were good-natured, for a bright sun was shining. It was not too cold, and the prospect of 40 bands, nearly 50 floats and a total of approximately 40,000 participants in a two and one-half hour procession 7 miles long was enough to delight any parade fan.

About 44,000 viewers had paid from \$2 to \$10 for seats in the official grandstands. Other thousands craned from choice free positions in the windows of Government buildings or from equally desirable, but purchased, space in the windows of private structures.

They will have to look both up and down to see the whole show. For the largest air armada ever to pass over the Capital—approximately 600 planes will provide an air umbrella for the parade. The aircraft, drawn from the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Air National Guard, will include the world's largest bombers—the six-motored B-36s, and whooshing jet fighters.

The official estimate of the parade crowd awaited arrival of Police Supt. Robert J. Barrett at the official reviewing stand at the head of the parade. Earlier inaugural

Committee estimates, however, were that more than 750,000 spectators probably would see some part of the parade or the earlier swearing-in ceremonies at the Capitol. Some estimates ran as high as 1,000,000. Amazingly enough, traffic on main streets and highways leading into the downtown section was amazingly light this morning. Apparently most motorists had taken to heart the warnings to keep their cars out of the big downtown area where parking was forbidden for the day. On many roads traffic was definitely subnormal.

For January 20, it was an ideal day. The flags whipped in the snappy breeze, and the bunting in the national colors strung on buildings added to the general aspect of restrained motion along the line of march. The temperature was in the 30s.

The standees—Police Inspector Arthur E. Miller, in charge of traffic, had estimated yesterday there would be parking for 300,000 of them—were dressed warmly and the vendors of hot coffee and hot chocolate had a fine business.

Camp Stools in Evidence.

Despite a police order banning bring-your-own seating, thousands of the "standees" weren't standing at all. On the curbs, they had staked chairs early for their camp stools, folding chairs and boxes. Some of them had waited since 5 a.m., huddled in blankets in the morning chill, for the 21-gun salute to be fired at 1 p.m. to herald Mr. Truman's departure from the Capitol.

The ceremonial company of the 3d Infantry from Fort Myer had towed 75-millimeter guns to the west lawn of the Capitol grounds for that purpose.

The real early birds among the parade watchers were such as Walter Blume, 60, of Baltimore, who at 1 p.m. to herald Mr. Truman's departure from the Capitol.

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## 100,000 at Capitol See Him Take Oath Under Sunny Skies

Barkley Sworn In First In Simple Ceremony Before Huge Crowd

Three Full Pages of Pictures, A-5, 6, 7

By Newbold Noyes, Jr.

In his own name—in his own right—Harry S. Truman swore this afternoon to defend the Constitution as President of the United States through the next four years.

He stood bareheaded in the winter noon on a platform beneath the soaring columns of the Capitol's east portico—a sturdy, bespectacled figure, sharply distinguished from the grandiose background. Around him were members of his family and all the highest officials of the land. His old friend, Chief Justice Vinson, administered the simple inaugural oath, and the 32d President's second term was under way at 12:29 p.m.

Mr. Truman broke precedent by using two Bibles in the swearing-in ceremony. The large one, a reproduction of the Gutenberg Bible presented by his home town, Independence, Mo., was opened to the ten commandments in the 20th chapter of Exodus. The smaller volume, on which he took the oath the day President Roosevelt died, was opened to the 5th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, verses 3 through 12—the beatitudes. "Blessed are the peacemakers . . . Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

The new Vice President, Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, took the oath just before Mr. Truman did. Associate Justice Reed of the Supreme Court swore in the former Senator.

### Weather Clear and Sunny for Ceremony

The skies over Washington had been clear and sunny throughout the morning, and the wind nipped the faces and hands of watchers, some of whom were in their places at first light. It was good football weather. In celebration of the occasion—in honor of an indomitable man who first came to the White House through the back door and would use the front door from now on—the city bundled itself in its warmest and gayest clothes to stage the greatest holiday carnival ever seen on the banks of the Potomac.

About a million of Mr. Truman's fellow countrymen, from every State and Territory, lined the 16-block sweep of Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White House to see and cheer him in his hour of triumph. More than 100,000 of them—high and low, the sitters and the standers—filled Capitol Plaza to overflowing, row upon row of people, banked as far back as the Supreme Court Building and the Library of Congress.

Having made his pledge, Mr. Truman faced the microphones and began his inaugural address. His words were solemn, and they carried beyond the plaza to the farthest corners of the earth. His voice—how strange the matter-of-fact Missouri twang had sounded in the spring of 1945 to a world familiar with another man's phrase and another man's diction. Today for listeners everywhere there was nothing strange about it. This, simply, was the President speaking.

### World Significance in People's Choice

This was a man who had been a haberdasher and liked to play the piano. When he learned he was to be thrust into the highest office of the land, he said he felt as if a load of hay had fallen on him. After nearly four years of service, he decided to run for that office on his own, and the wise ones laughed at his presumption.

Now, here he was. As if by some cosmic burning glass, the whole world's respectful attention was focused on that platform at noon today. And pin-pointed at the glaring center was the same Harry Truman. It would have been impossible, almost anywhere else on the globe.

It was this that gave the inauguration its special world significance. Behind the tumult and the shouting, behind the gaudy pageantry, behind the great parade, the rolling drums, the blaring brass, the troops, the floats, the warplanes roaring overhead—behind all this there was one central fact to catch imaginations everywhere.

In the United States of America, heartland of the free world, it still was possible for a Truman to take the people where he stood, and for the people to decide—in their unchallenged sovereign discretion—that he was their man.

### Modest in Victory

If Mr. Truman was conscious of all this during the inaugural ceremony, he did not show it. He was on the platform as a result of one of the most astounding personal victories in the history of American politics. Almost alone, he had had faith in himself—almost alone, except for the voters. Very few of the dignitaries present had thought it worth while to work for his election. Mr. Truman had done the work, and the victory was all his. Yet his demeanor, as he stood before the world, was that of a modest man.

### Notables in Places Early

By a little before noon, the notables were in their places on the white wooden platform at the Capitol. On chairs in the central, covered portion of the structure, where the President was to take the oath, were some 20 of his and Vice President's closest advisers.

Electric lights went off momentarily. Three brick buildings—one three stories and the others two stories—were destroyed. Several other businesses were damaged by smoke and water.

Independence's 40,000 residents were all prepared to celebrate its famous son's inauguration as President. Today was a holiday. A big parade and an inaugural ball is scheduled. It was not decided immediately whether the inaugural celebration would continue as scheduled.

Evacuees from the residential building were being cared for by Red Cross workers. Most Kansas City ambulances were alerted, but they were not needed in evacuation work.

The fire could be seen in downtown Kansas City, 10 miles away. Several hundred spectators gathered.

Businesses destroyed included two hardware stores, an office equipment company, jewelry shop, printing company, sewing machine shop and drygoods store.

Five fire companies from nearby Kansas City and two from a suburban district helped four Independence companies in bringing the fire under control after a three-hour before-dawn battle in a temperature of 3 degrees above zero.

Windows were blown out by the small arms ammunition explosions.

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